Amusemente and Alcetings.

ARMORY, 22D REGIMENT .- Promenade Concert. RARNIN'S HIPPODRONE -At 2:30 and 8. BOOTH'S THEATER .- " Henry V." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" The Eig Bonanza." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"Ahmed." LYCKUM THEATER .- "La Jolie Parfamense." Almée. OLYMPIC TREATER.-Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER .- " Davy Crockett." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE TREATER .- "The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Romance of a Poor Young

METROPOLITAN MCSEUM OF ART .- Paintings, Statuary, ROBINSON HALL -- At 2:30 and 8: Indian Life and Customs STEIRWAY HALL - Hungarian Orchestra.

Buder to Adverticements.

AMUSEMENTS - Eleventh Page - 4th, 5th, and 6th columns Banking and Financial - North Page - 4th and 5th col BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS - Tenth Page - 34 column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Fighth Page—3d column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—State Page—1st column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Fight Page—4th col-

num. Corporation Notices—Tenth Page—4th column. Copartnership Notices—Tenth Page—4th column. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Tenth Page—4th column.

CREAM—Fighth Page—21 column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—Kighth Page—24 column.

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DIVIDENO NOTICES—Tenth Page—3d columns.

DER GOODS—Eighth Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.

ECROPEAN ADVERTISSMENTS—Eighth Page—3d column.

ECROPEAN HOTELS—Tenth Page—4th and 6th columns.

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Financial—Tenth Page—21 and 3d columns.
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Financial—Elesenth Page—3d column.
Financial—Elesenth Page—5th column.
Help Wanten, Markes—Elecnth Page—5th column.
Horsks, Carriagles, Harness, &c.—Tenth Page—4th

HOTELS-Eighth Page-3d column. Hotels-Eighth Pade-3a coloum.
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Instruction-Eighth Pade-21 coloum.
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Machine And Slatz Mantels-Eighth Page-5th col

MARKLAGES AND DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th column.

MISCRIANMOUS—Eighth Page—3d column: Tweifth
Page—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Eighth Page—1t, and 2d courses.
PROPOSALS—Tenth Page—5th column; Eleventh Page—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-CITY-Fifth Page-5th column: BROOKLYN-Eifth Page-5th column: New-Jersky-Fifth Page-5th column: New-Jersky-Fifth Page-5th column: COUNTRY-Elecenth Page-1st column: TO EXCHANGE-Elecenth Page-1st column: TO EXCHANGE-Elecenth Page-2d column: SAVINGS BANKS-Tenth Page-4th column.

SAVINGS BANKS-Tenth Page-4th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-Seconth Page-6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-Seconth Page-3th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-Seconth Page-3th column.

BINAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS-Tenth Fage-6th column.

STEARMAS, OCEAN—Tenth Page—5:n column.
TEACHERS—Flighth Page—24 column.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Eighth Page—4th column.
TO LET, CITY PROTERTY—Elecenth Page—15; and 24 columns.
BROOKLYS—Licenth Page—24 column; COUNTRY—Elecenth Page—24 column;

Enginess Motices.

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Durang the construction of the front of the use Terbury building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Speciest. The Irruma Counting Room is on the first floor, and isentered at the second door down Sprace of Fron the old site.

THE TRIBUNDS MONTHLY CALENDAR. area four a ladings the door of the month :- the small ones the

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET

The prospects of peace in Spain are increasing. A professor in the Madrid University is to be transported for petitioning against the reactionary educational poltoy of King Alfonso's government, - The ceremony of unvailing the monument to the late Emperor Max Imitian took place on Saturday, weem Prussia has com plained of the language of the pasterals of Belgian bishops.

The Senatorial Sexoursion to Mexico has been abandened. The steamer which was to have taken the party from New-Orleans carried important dispatches from the U. S. Department of State to the Mexican Government George Drury, a member of the Louislana House of Representatives, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for participation in the forgery of the General Appro priation bill. - A fire in Buffalo destroyed property to the value of \$220,000. A freemen was killed by the falling of a floor. - - Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation ordering the rictors miners

A protest has been circulated against the admission o the parochial schools to the common school system. bean consured for negligence, mean The eight-makers and 'long-horamen threaten to strike, sang Prof. F. W. Walker of Brooklyn died from an overdese of extract of hem'ock, man Thermometer, 39°, 41°, 41° 1141. 1141. 1114. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 37 3 19.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postoge paid) for \$1 a month.

The death of Prof. Walker of Brooklyn while noting the effects of an overdose of extract of hemlock (a subtle poison), taken by himself, will attract the attention of the medical profession as a remarkable case.

7 The conflicting views as to the propriety of the proposed admission of the Catholic Parochial schools to the benefits of the Common School system of the city are further illustrated by the protest against such action printed on another page, together with the comments of Vicar-General Quinn thereon. The subject is receiving increased attention as the time for the conference between the Board of Education and the Catholic Committee draws near.

Some interesting contributions to the history of the Canal frauds are embraced in the letters from Albany on the third page of today's TRIBENE. One of these letters shows den in their pathless depths is enough to rethe amounts expended on the Frie Canal for | quire the exertions of ten times as many sol- | therefore urged the appointment of a select extraordinary repairs during the last twelve diers as our parsimonious system supports committee to inquire into the existing mayears, and another presents an interesting review of the many acts passed by the Legisla- as impracticable task, for it is not supported amendments are necessary.

is very suggestive reading in view of recent developments.

President Gonzales of Santo Domingo, as a means of replenishing the treasury of his the aborigmes has always appeared rather State, seems disposed to support claims for indemnity against our Government for its to dig gold where he can find it. It is hard policy toward the usurper Baez. We are not to make the frontiersmen believe that the disposed to believe that, under any rigid con- Government is serious in protecting the savstruction of international law, the payment of such claims can be justified. Nevertheless, we shall be fortunate if the highly reprehensible course of our Government has no more serious result than the annoyance of protracted negotiations.

Mr. Jarvis Lord's investigation does not promise either interesting disclosures or important reforms. According to the statements of persons most interested, as made to our reporters on Saturday, there is little ground for Mr. Lord's charges of extortion in port charges, and the prevailing impression among such persons seems to be that this new movement is intended to divert attention from the main issue. Still there is no reason why this investigation, like the others set on foot in Albany, should not be thorough, and doubtless it will - 6

The Coroners have lately been called upon to investigate the causes of two or three deaths, in respect to which the Department of Charities and Correction has been charged with negligence. This Department has large responsibilities and much work to do, but it would seem that its work may be so regulated that such unfortunate occurrences as the death of Lizzie Stern might be avoided. It must have been owing to some neglect of plways does everywhere, but it should not be necessary appliances were provided, they possibilities. could not be found in the time of need.

no manifestation of failing purpose on either side. The question of wages on the resumption of mining operations seems really to inin future control the working of the mines. So long as this struggle was peaceably conducted people generally were not particularly interested in its incidents. But the methods recently resorted to by the miners to effect their object must meet emphatic condemnation. Certain counties in the anthracite region appear to be absolutely overrun by the strikers, and at their mercy. In either of half a dozen towns a riot may occur at any day, present very fully the spirit of the contending parties and show that Gov. Hartranft's warning proclamation has not been issued too soon.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The political campaign in Connecticut which closes with the election to-day has been much more animated, particularly on the Republican side, than at its opening it gave any promise of being. Within the past three weeks the canvass has been pushed with great energy, many political meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and some of the most distinguished of the Administration leaders, among whom were Speaker Blaine and Judge Rockwood Hoar, have taken part in the demonstrations. For these and possibly other purposes not so patent to the public eye, considerable sums of money have been mised by the Administration managers outside as well as within the State. No effort has been spared to bring about a result which should seem like a popular reaction from the Democratic successes of last Autumn and an approval of the Administration of President Grant. The Republican State Convention, by its platform and ticket, committed the party thoroughly and unmistakably to the personal fortunes of the President. The campaign has been conducted upor the theory of the Administration, that the people of the Southern States are still rebellious and disloyal, and that the power of the General Government must be used to keep them in subjection. That was the spirit of the Convention, and has been the spirit of the canvass. The only interruption of the steady current of devotion to the President was in the anti-third-term expressions of the Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District against Mr. Barnum, and the avowal by the candidate for Governor within the past two or three days of similar sentiments.

The State is very close and neither party has been able to make a canvass of the voters upon which much dependence can be placed. The Democratic canvass is never anything more than a loose estimate from the vote of the previous year. That party claims upon such guess-work data to be sure of electing its State ticket and a majority of the Legislature and three members of Congress, leaving the HId District-Mr. Starkweather's-in doubt. The Republicans with a little more careful of government a fair chance than they canvass, but one in which the Prohibition vote and the large number of independent or doubtful voters are elements of uncertainty, express hopes of defeating an election of Governor by the people, of gaining a small majority in the Legislature, and of electing three of the four members of Congress, which will leave the delegation the same as in the last Congress. The indications to an impartial observer are the election of Democratic State officers and Legislature and two Congressmen, Barnum and Phelps. Starkweather seems quite certain of reëlection in the IIId District, and the Ist District (Hawley's) very close and in doubt. The Prohibition vote will probably not be as large as last year, and Gov. Ingersoli's plurality

will consequently be diminished. THE SPRING WORK OF THE ARMY. The Spring opens with an unsatisfactory North-West the army has been ordered once mand out of Laramie last Winter to range the mythical invasion, and resulted in nothing soldiers for life. The present expedition may have established themselves in the Black from Washington. The work of combing the forests to find what gold hunters may be hid-

about to start for the gold-bearing region. Their ideas of the Indian's right to the land are of the vaguest description. The right of age holders of this desirable land against the whites who could make so much better use of it. Their only thought is to get in and go to work. They are ready to defend themselves against the Indians, and they imagine they are very reasonable in asking the army to keep its hands off. -It may be that there is no gold there; but

unfortunately the Government has itself given out the impression that there is. The reports of the metallic treasures of the Black Hills do not come from ignorant prospectors or canning speculators. They were made on the authority of Gen. Custer's expedition, and it seems in the highest degree illogical to the honest dure. miner that the Government should "prospect' the country, report that it is rich in gold, and then coolly announce that it belongs to the Indians, and that no white man shall tread its soil. Nature nowhere abhors a vacuum more energetically than in such a case. If there is gold in the Black Hills, no army on earth can keep the adventurous men of the West out of them, and the Government should lose no time in extinguishing the Indian title to the auriferous lands. If there is none, that fact should be ascertained and published without further delay. The army will do its duty there as it official duty that while, as was stated, all the held responsible for the performance of im-

It is threatened also with a more difficult and perilous tour of duty on the Southern The contest between the Pennsylvania coal frontier. The fringe of lawlessness which miners and their employers is continued with seems perpetual on the Mexican border has of late shown signs of agitation more violent than usual. Robberies and murders are becoming dangerously frequent, and every act of volve a struggle which is to decide whether this sort committed on our side of the line enthe operators or the labor organizations shall courages the Mexican marauders to further depredations. The state of things on the Rio Grande is serious enough under any circumstances, and when we consider that the President has always been anxious for what he calls vigorous measures towards Mexico, it is not possible to deny that we may be upon the eve of events of the utmost importance in the South-West. It is already announced from Washington that our Government proposes to press a demand upon that of Mexico for immediate moment. The interesting letters of a staff reparation for the recent raids, and in default correspondent, printed on our third page to- of this being made, that the President will "strengthen our border line by attaching "thereto another stretch of Mexican territory." In plain terms, this only means that the President thinks there is time between now and the next session of Congress for him to retrieve some of his lost popularity by a show of decision in his foreign policy. If he could only manage to involve the national honor in such a way that Congress would have to sustain him when it meets, he would make his way clearer for the coming year than it now

appears. Another dispatch in this morning's news adds to the gravity of the affair. Rear Admiral Mullaney reports that one of the Spanish men-of-war lying off Havana has forty cases of yellow fever on board and another thirtysix. The Collector of Customs at Key West telegraphs that there have been three cases there, but thinks there is no necessity for any excitement. One case, carried from a steamboot into "Harmy Hollow," laid the City of Memphis desolate, and all the towns on the Gulf ought to be setting their houses in order to resist the terrible guest at their thresholds. Our army consists of some 20,000 or 25,000 men. Our readers can judge how far it is capable of performing the duty which threatens to devolve upon it this Spring; sweeping the miners out of the Black Hills and fighting the Indians there if a war ensues; conquering and annexing a part of Mexico; keeping the carpet-bag governments in possession of the South, and carrying on a campaign against pestilence. We believe that it would win a great deal of glory even in such an unequal fight; but what would be left of it after the season is over, is another ques-

THE BALLOT ON TRIAL.

The ballot has passed with reasonable success the test of an election in England, but the inevitable friction of such a revolutionary measure has not been wanting. The first to call attention to it in the House of Commons is one of the firmest friends of the ballot, Sir Charles Dilke. The debate to which his speech on the 19th of last month gave rise was marked by a singular candor and directness. and the spirit in which both Liberals and Conservatives shared in it was what might have been expected from intelligent men who are more desirous of giving the new methods are of gaining a partisan advantage through their failure. The speech of Sin Charles Dilke was in admirable temper and was fortified by a solid array of that sort of facts which appeal so strongly to British public opinion. It was a sincere and practical review of the working of the Elections act. pointing out the faults which a trial of its provisions has made known, without westing any time in discussing principles or theories. It is the kind of speech which will go far to conquer a great many unjust prejudices which have always existed in Parliament against the radical young baronet. He seems to have thoroughly mastered his subject before speaking, and to have left little work for those who come after him in stating the imperfections of the law. Its chief fault seems that of too great complexity, hightened by a vagueness of statement which gives rise to an infinity of interpretations. Already the decisions of state of things upon our border. In the judges are clashing in every direction. One case is cited in which twelve aldermen present more to dislodge the miners from the Black in different wards took different views of the Hills. This is not quite so senseless an order act, so that papers accepted in one ward were as that which drave Col. Henry and his com- rejected in another. The mechanical contrivances used for stamping the ballots do not trackless wastes of snow in search of a work altogether satisfactorily. One is a "perforator" and is exceedingly easy to imimore than the maining of a few score gallant | tate fraudalently; another is an "embosser" and requires so much manual force that late in the look for reasonable weather and a fair day the impressions grow faint. The contrivchance to find whatever frontiersmen may ance for marking the ballots seems not to have been generally understood, and the re-Hills. It is, however, almost impossible turning officers were as often at fault as the that the military authorities can fully electors. The result of it all was, as Sir execute the orders which it is so easy to issue | Charles Dilke said, that the information now possessed by members of Parliament in regard to this subject far exceeded their knowledge of it when the act was passed. He upon the frontier. It is a thankless as well chinery of elections, and to suggest what

there is a company either forming or talked | who spoke in precisely the same spirit. He said they were all seeking the same object, and that the great defect of the new system was its diversity and its power of disfranchisement. He referred to the election in vague when opposed by the white man's right Tyrone, where, by the fault of the returning officers, the electors lost their votes without remedy. Col. Mure and others followed in a similar strain, and then Mr. W. E. Forster, the real Liberal leader of the House, took up the matter. Though the act is his own to all intents and purposes, he betrayed which it had been subjected, but gave his cised in regard to those clauses of the bill directing the voter to mark his ballot. He concurred with Sir Charles Dilke in thinking a committee should be appointed to decide in relation to the expediency of amending the machinery of the law. He thought, however, not insist upon absolute uniformity of proce-The debate was closed by the Attorney-

General, who, without expressing any preference for or against the principle of secret voting, said that all would agree that it was desirable the Ballot act should have a fair trial. He quoted the friends of the act as admitting its serious defects, and then said, on the part of the Government, that they would next year be prepared to deal with the subject, either by way of legislation or by the appointment of a committee to inquire whether legislation was necessary. He therefore hoped that Sir Charles Dilke would withdraw his motion-which was done. The debate had therefore no immediate result except to show the disposition of the House in regard to the question of the ballot. There are many members who believe it injurious and perhaps destructive; there are others who expect great good from it in the political education of the masses of voters. But both sides were alike in treating the matter with prudent reserve, the Liberals insisting upon every practicable improvement and the Conservatives willing to test the voting has probably never been put to a more serious trial, or to one more completely of fact. adapted to ascertaining its merits and its defects than that which is now going on in England.

COMPLETE BOOKS.

People of statistical turn of mind sometimes feel a vague alarm at the increase in number of books published which each yearly count brings to light. Our libraries grow, our booksellers' catalogues take on new titles, and the advance guard of books in press begins to look like an army of grasshoppers. Fortunately for timid readers there is safety in numbers, for one can now bravely be ignorant of many books and yet have the pleasure of reading, and with the multiplication of books and libraries there has sprung up a very serviceable class of literary workmen that may for lack of a better name be called the Indexical class. It is their business to classify, arrange, sort out, and index for easy reference the vast accumulation of books. Every great library is busy making its treasures accessible to readers; private enterprise does not lag behind; we have only just done admiring the wisdom and patience with which the historian of the Pacific coast employed a corps of men to index his collection before he himself began to use the material contained in it, and the special bibliographers, condensers for encyclopædias, and painstaking booksellers are constantly engaged in lightening ful feeling among members of the Christian the scholar's task by arranging his material Church, and the expression of that feeling in so that he may save time and labor for his

special work. Our plea, however, is for the anticipation of much of this labor in the solitary books of fact which make so large a part of every publisher's list. We claim that a due consideration of the need of readers calls for more each other in the aisles on their way to their thorough care in this direction than always appears. The substance of the book may be excellent and properly displayed, but there are few books that would not be improved by a furnishing which would bring them into relation to other work- in the same direction, and render them more complete for purposes of reference and study. Let us enumerate the several points in which thoroughness might be secured.

In the first place the title page ought to contain a perfectly inteiligible title, giving comprehensively the subject of the book; the author's name should be followed by such works of las own as are related to this one; a statement as to the number of copies disposed of, and the dates of the several editions. if these editions have been materially changed. There should be a preface giving so far a history of the book that follows as the work may demand. That is the private explanation which every one has a right to ask of the author. The table of contents should be analytical, so that one could determine quickly the scope of the book, and should be followed name of the draughtsman. The head lines page below, and if the work is a history or biography the current date should be supplied in the head line. Side notes to historical works and to logical treatises are real additions. Small clew maps let into the text are very serviceable, and ought to be repeated of the page, and the latter at the end of niture as serve to render the work clearer should be used freely, but one of the most useful appendixes is to be found in a bibliographical list. This, we contend, ought to be as regular a part of the book as the index. Every work which the author has consulted in preparing his book should be duly entered, especially the magazine articles for which he has had to hunt; then, if the work is the biography of a literary man, all his writings should be daly noted, with their dates, and the pages of reference to the biography itself. The topical index is so generally regarded as a necessary part of a book that reference to it would seem superfluous, yet it is frequently omitted, to the great disadvantage of the

In a word, we think it is not only a matter of justice to the reader, but should be one of professional pride to the publisher, that every book dealing with facts should be thoroughly furnished, so far as its scope permits, with such apparatus as may make it at once independent of other books and an index to other scientiousness in author and publisher than a

labor. The extra work of one or two persons becomes thus the economy of a great multitude.

TO-MORROW'S SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On a narrow strip across the promontory of South-Eastern Asia and on one or two islands of the Bay of Bengal astronomers have assembled to witness a total eclipse of the sun. It is for many reasons the most important eclipse of the century, chiefly because the time of total darkness is long, and it no susceptibility in regard to the criticisms to takes place at a favorable season of the year, in countries where the sky is opinion that too much rigor had been exer- likely to be cloudless, within the tropics, and little after noon-day. There are questions of deep interest to science, to be solved only by observations at eclipses; questions with far-reaching answers that are of practical moment aside from the need of increasing knowledge. The King that in case of any amendment they should of Siam is hospitable, and invites scientific men of all nations to his dominions, promising them kind attention and facilities. England has sent out a well-equipped expedition. The British East Indian Government sends one. Germany sends one. Franco sends one. Italy sends one. America sends none.

In previous eclipses American observers have been not only fortunate, they have taken the lead in discovery. When they first announced and insisted that the corona was a magnificent appendage of the sun and not a mere effect of our atmosphere like the rays that surround a gas-light in a fog, Englishmen smiled with incredulity and Frenchmen shrugged their shoulders. Time and subsequent eclipses proved the American view correct. There is no more beautiful discovery on record than that made by Prof. Young of Dartmouth, at the eclipso of 1870, in Spain, respecting the reversal of the spectrum lines. In an article on other pages, giving the details of to-morrow's colipse, some particulars of this discovery are related in Prof. Young's own words. What he does not say is, what now is admitted by the scientific world, that this discovery of the birthplace of the Frauenhöfer matter to the end. The theory of secret lines, put the whole system of spectroscopic knowledge of the sun on an impregnable basis

We must refer our readers to the longer article also, for details of the many ways in which observations on the constitution of the sun are helping forward with giant strides almost every department of natural science. "Armed with the spectroscope and the calculus," said Prof. Clerk Maxwell in a recent lecture before the Chemical Society of London, "an intel-"ligent student can hardly fail to dis-"cover some important fact." Photography, in which American astronomers have hitherto had exceptional success, is to be made the special means of attack in to-morrow's observations, and there are great hopes from new devices and instruments. We wish the observers a cloudless day and the best of success, and only regret that our men of science will be sleeping quietly on this side of the world while their brethren are so busy on the other.

BENEFICIARY CLUBS AND INSTITUTES. The Workingman's Club of St. Mark's in Philadelphia held its fourth annual reunion this week. We have a word or two to say about this Club. It is the first of the kind in the country, and has been imitated in a dozen different States; wisely imitated, as it seems to us, as the motive and execution both appear wise and practical. The fundamental idea is the encouragement of brotherly, helpevery-day business matters as in a more spiritual manner not only to members of the Church but to those outside. The plan to which we now advert originated with Episcopalians. Ordinarily the association of members in a city church is limited to passing pews or to the communion table. If a poorer member is sick or in want he receives pecuniary aid, but it is given and taken as alms, and whatever good effect charity has upon him that gives, it usually, if the truth must be told, is anything but sanctifying to him who takes. Alms are more bitter discipline than death to some souls, and to others hardening and vulgarizing.

The object of the Club is to unite all the members in a fraternal relationship of mutual help and friendliness, so that when a poor man has need, he can draw for his necessities out of the common treasury without any loss of self-respect. Besides the beneficial society, the reverse of the title page may well contain it includes a building and loan association, a coal society, classes of instruction in Biblical knowledge, vocal music, free hand and mechanical drawing, bookkeeping, and mathematics. It has a reading-room well provided with papers and magazines, recreation rooms, a library, and occasional musical and literary entertainments. The membership of the Club, it is distinctly stated, is not secturian. Its motives, we think, are apparent. If it is successful and could be imitated by other churches by a list of illustrations and maps, giving the it would at least supply a want in every large city which the Y. M. C. Association has tried should if possible give the contents of the to fill-the providing of cheap and pleasant attractions to the thousands of homeless lads and young men who crowd the cities, with no means of recreation for their evenings but those offered by the haunts of immorality. A young mechanic or clerk drawn into this Club would not only find friends and inducements whenever the reference is required, instead of to economy, thrift, and the improvement of being used once only, forcing the reader to his mind, but would be subjected insensibly turn back. Then notes ought to be so divided to that higher religious influence which is between mere references and annotations that after all the only sure safeguard. We comthe former should be given at the foot mend this Workingman's Club to the consideration of other churches than that in which the volume. Tables, charts, and all such fur- it originated, as humane, sensible, and practical. If it meets their approval, we hope they will go and do likewise, both for the sake of workingmen and for their own.

Lena Mitchell is a convict in the Penitentiary of Ohio, and recently received a letter from her husband. The only thing remarkable about this is that, according to the warden, this is the first letter which any female prisoner has received from her husband since the warden, who is au old officer, has been in office. On the other hand, the male convicts are constantly receiving letters and visits from wives outside. 'Tis the dear heart of woman, as the poet has neatly expressed it. Reluctantly we have come to the conclusion that husbands are an inferior tot; that they are neither so affectionate nor so faithful as wives; and that man, as to all the finer departments of human nature, is not to be named on the same day, nor in the same month, nor yet in the same year with woman-levely woman! We suppose it must be because he does all the voting and soldiering, and most of the marketing, that he is so selfish. How will it be when all things are changed? Will the female citizen, brigadier, lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, carpenter, or member of Congress continue to sing, "I know not, I care not books. There are few suter marks of conwhatever thou art!" This is a question interesting

Penitentiary, and who like to receive affectionate

Mr. Toby Rosenthal, the young Californian painter, has had a great piece of good luck if like too many artists he is fond of seeing his name in the papers. His painting of Elaine was cut from its frame on All Fools' Day, in San Francisco, and stolen. He can now claim a sort of brotherhood with Murillo. "equal with me in fate, so were I equal with him in renown." It remains to be seen whether the theft results so dramatically as that of the St. Anthony of Seville. It would seem at first sight that none but an idiot would steal a well-known picture; but perhaps the fact that the Spanish thief received \$250 for his Murillo may have had a stimulating effect on some æsthetic Hoodlum of San Francisco.

The Italian school in Leonard-st., under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, and begun by it as an experiment in 1835, has attained such proportions as to require extended accommodations, The opening of the new building will be celebrated with pleasant ceremonies on the evening of April & at 7; o'clock. Many distinguished ladies and gentlemen have been invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

President MacMahon has conferred the cross of a chavalier of the Legion of Honor upon the cela-brated violinist, Henri Vieuxtemps.

A military mania seems to have broken out at Harvard. A company has been organized with 16 names already on the roll, and President Ellot will peti-

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford is thought to have reached his last illness. He has had a long struggle with consumption, but it is feared be will

It is a curious fact that when Dr. Hubbard of Bridgeport was nominated for Congress, at the very day and hour of his nomination he was 60 miles from home, professionally engaged in his opponent's family. The Rev. E. H. Capen will be inaugurated

President of Tufts College the first week in June. The exercises will be performed by the Hon. Israel Washburg, Ir., the Rev. Dr. Miner, the Rev. Dr. L. R. Puige, and Mr. Charles Robinson, jr. The President's salary is to be \$4,509, and he will also have free of rental a new house, soon to be erected. The many friends of Edmund C. Stedman

will be glad to learn that he has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, in better health than when he salled from this port. Mr. Stedman writes privately in enthusiastic leries of West Indian scenery and wonders why travelers have neglected it for more distant Lands. He has been presented to President Dominique, and thinks Hayti just the place for a keen-syed correspondent.

The only original likeness now in existence of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Ranner" is said to be in the possession of his sister. now a resident of San Francisco. A life-sized bust in plaster has been made from it, which is said to be a very successful piece of work, and the bronze statue proposed by Mr. Lick will probably be copied from it, in ease Mr. Lick carries out his original benefaction.

Mr. Oliver Ames, second, denies the recently published story that the executors of Oakes Ames have discovered that the money supposed to have been paid to Mr. Schuyler Colfax and others " was in fact used for his own purposes at a time when he was hard pressed by his financial embarrossment," and adds: "I am also thoroughly convinced that the payments which Mr. Ames claimed to have made to Mr. Colfax and others were made at the time, in the manner, and for the pur-pose stated by him."

Senator Ingalls of Kansas is said to have met with a serious pecuniary disaster recently. He went security for a brother in a Southern city, who falled, leaving him responsible for a sum exceeding \$50,000. The Secutor assigned all of his property at Atchison for the payment of the debt, pledged his salary as United States Secutor for one year in advance, and is still held for \$25,000. His little property was accumulated by the industrious labor of 20 years in Kanezs, and he is said to feel his reduction to poverty keenly.

The Cotton Exchange of New-Orleans, the great business organization of the city, gave a public dinner on Saturday evening last, to the Hon. William Walter Phelps. Speeches were made by Congressuma Gibson, by the Hon. Wayne Mt Veagh of Harrisburg, Gen. Bussey, Col. Zacharie and others. The tone of all the speeches was one of unwavering loyalty to the Union, no matter what the misfortunes of Louisiana, and an earnest trust that the General Government might some restore to them the privilege of governing themselves.

Insurance business seems to be a favorite refuge for the Confederate leaders. A Southern corre spondent of The Egracuse Courier writes; "Jeff Davis s, I believe, President of an insurance company: Wade Hampton is in the insurance business at Bultimore; Beauregard is engaged in insurance and street ratiroads, I understand, at New-Orleans, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who surrendered to Sherman, is President E. Johnston, who sarrendered to Sherman, is President or manager of a company at Savannah. I found a son of Gen. Dick Taylor, and grandson of old President Zach. Taylor, conductor of a Pollman car running from Jack-sonville to Louisville. The President of the St. John's Railroad, in Fiorida (connecting St. Augustine with the St. John's River). Is Gen. John T. Spragne, who was Adjutant-General of New-York on the staff of Gov. Seymony.

Mr. John G. Whittier, having been asked to attend the coming centennial exercises of the Pennsysvania Abolition Society, has written a letter saying that he cannot be present, and adding: "It is an event of no ordinary significance, this centennial of the first society ever formed for the abolition of Slavery. It of Caristian civilization against the still surviving bar-barism of an age of brute force and selfishness. What a history is connected with it! What a struggle between history is connected with it! What a struggle between all that is best and all that is yliest to human nature has marked its progress! What faith, what courage, what noble aspirations, what generous self-sacrifice has it known. How many blessings from souls rescond from the intolerable hell of Slavery hence made the sleep of its members sweeter and compensated them for their life-long labers! So far as the abolition of Slavery is concerned, the work of the Society is done. Mainly upon the colored people themselves now depends the question whether, by patient industry, sobriety, and assidious self-culture, they shall overcome the unchristian prejudice still existing arithmet them, or by lindedence, thriftlessness, and moral and physical degradation, they shall confirm and strengthen it. But there will still be out the part of all who have sought their freedom no lack of occasion for laber in their nehalf, in accordance with the very spirit and later of the constitution of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which is pledged to 'the relief of free negroes.' All that can be done, consistent with the constitutional right of States, should be done for their protection by the General Government, and there is no philanthropic object at the present time more deserving of encouragement than that of the collection of the constitution of the deserving of encouragement than that of the other interesting of the children of freedmen." history is connected with it! What a present time more deserving of encouragement than that of the education of the children of freedmen."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The patriots of judicial mind who are crowded so uncomfortably upon the political fence should be patient. They can get down to-morrow, provided Connecticut goes one way or the other strongly enough to show them which side to descend on. If it shouldn't happen to do that they will have to occupy the roost till next Fall.

The Democratic press will listen keenly for news from Connecticut to-night. Since the New Hampshire election the organs of the Democracy have been suffering visibly from a depression of spirits. This depression has increased perceptibly during the past week, and if Connecticut should declare in favor of a third term in preference to placing trust again in the Democracy, serious results may follow. If the victory should be about equally divided between both parties it is easy to see that the country would thereby be the gainer, since it would put each organization on its guart, and force it to put only the best men before the country for public trust.

The Democracy of the South seem to be widely divided concerning the best manner of conducting the next Presidential campaign. The Memphis Ap peal says any attempt to make the contest on a platform and with a ticket that shall combine all of the ele ments of opposition to the Administration will fail as it did in 1872. The only chance for success, in its opinion. is to nominate a straight Democratic ticket and put forth a straight Democratic platform. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel takes exactly the opposite ground, as presented by Congressman Lamar, and in assenting to that gentleman's views it gives him the boost toward the Presidential nomination: "Were we asked to-day to name the foremost statesman of the South in public life-to name a man with the genus, South in public life—to name a man with the genus, with the tact, with the courage, with the patriotsan requisite to lead a great political party—we chould unbe-sitatingly call the name of L. Q. C. Lamar. He has a mind capable of grappling with the gravest political questions which can arise in this the most critical period of our instory. He is gifted with an elequence which charms while it convinces; he has the tact is conciliate those who can be won over by concination; he is the possessor of a resolution which to difficulties can shake, of a courage which no dangers can appal; his integrity is without a blemish, his honor is without a stain. He has all the elements which combine to make a leader of parties. He is a politician in the best seaso of that inneh-abused word,"

The Hon, E. F. Warda's presents for being

The Hon. S. F. Wade's prospects for being the Republican candidate for Governor of Onio next Fall are not so good as they were. The Republican press does not seem so much impressed with his fitness for the position as the Democratic organs de. The Clercland Leader takes strong ground against him. It says his age is against him, since his voice is so weak that he cannot speak at any length in public. This would be a view of the many acts passed by the Legisla- as impracticable task, for it is not support than a whatever thou art? This is a question interesting transfer than a whatever thou art? The metion was seconded by Mr. Lewis, book which saves the reader precious time and at least to all men who expect to get into the Ohio whose select can be heard all over the State on a clear